

1911.

HANWELL

Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF

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Medical Officer of Health.

Hanwell :

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1912.

1911.

HANWELL

Urban District Council.

Area in Acres	1,067
Population at Census 1891	6,139
Population at Census 1901	...	...	...	...	10,437
Population (Preliminary Report) 1911	...	...	...	...	19,131
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	27.0
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	10.9
Death Rate Corrected...	...	...	...	...	13.5
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	140.9
Number of houses and Flats (occupied)	...	...	...	...	3,781
„ „ „ „ (empty)	...	...	...	...	194
Families or separate occupiers	4,138
Rateable Value	£90,275
Assessable Value	£84,175



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ANNUAL REPORT for 1911.

BEACONSFIELD HOUSE,
HANWELL, W.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hanwell Urban
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the Public Health and conditions affecting the same during the past year 1911:—and in doing so propose to follow the scheme set out for this purpose by The Medical officer to the L.G.B. in his memorandum to Medical Officers of Health on the preparation of their Annual Reports.

A:— Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The area which the District of Hanwell occupies is an oblong about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from North to South and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide from East to West the surface is generally level except at the Northern end where there is a considerable rise, now known as Elthorne Heights. The District slopes towards its Western boundary which is the River Brent. The subsoil is principally gravel with pockets of clay. Many of the gravel pits in the district have been exhausted and filled in with variable material and in many instances built upon. There is now comparatively little space left for building purposes except at the extreme Southern and Northern ends.

We have only a few large workshops *e.g.*:—The Pneumatic Spring works in Nightingale Road, The Violin Factory and a Bookbinding works, but we have a large Poor Law School for Several Unions viz: The Central London, S. Saviours and The West London Districts. Also on our Western boundary though not actually in the District we have the large London County Asylum. Many of our inhabitants are employed in these Institutions, besides these places of employment there are a number of Laundries, giving work to a considerable number of women and a number of men are employed by the L.U.E. Tramways Company whose lines to Uxbridge and Brentford pass through the centre of this District.

The greater number of the inhabitants however are made up of people who journey to "Town" every day, and represent the Professional, Commercial, and Artisan classes.

The Out Poor Law Relief expenditure is as follows:—

JULY 3rd. 1911.

	July, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1909.
Number of Cases			
on List	... 41	... 42	... 47
Number of Persons			
on List	... 91	... 102	... 98

Out-Relief Expenditure.

Years ended Lady-day.	Ordinary Relief.			Labour Yard.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1911	581	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	15	0	585	16	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1910	547	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	553	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
1909	564	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	569	9	5
1908	593	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	9	3	600	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1907	619	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	628	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Since last year (1910) the Rateable value has increased from £88,237 to £90,275 (£2,038) and the Assessable value from £82,679 to £84,175, (£1,496).

We have a small Cottage Hospital containing seven beds, and in connection with this Institution, out-door nursing is also carried on. The Institution is greatly hampered for want of sufficient funds, but does much useful work, and should be more generously supported by the Public. During the past year thirty-three cases were admitted.

There are several public Charities and a Philanthropic Institution, besides branches of the larger Friendly Societies, *e.g.* the Oddfellows and Hearts of Oak.

Wards.

The District has been divided into four Wards viz the North, South, West Central and East Central.

The *North Ward* is constituted by that part of the District North of the G.W.R. Line.

The *South* is that part South of a line drawn from the Grosvenor Road North of Oaklands Road and Southfield Cottages crossing Boston Road and continued down the Sewage Farm Road to the River Brent.

The *West Central* is that part included in a line drawn

from that last mentioned where it crosses the Boston Road, including the West side of Boston Road to Uxbridge Road and including the South side of the latter to the Western Boundary of Hanwell (The River Brent).

The *East Central* is that part including the East Side of the Boston Road to the Uxbridge Road. The North side of the Uxbridge Road (including the latter), as far as the G.W.R. line from the River Brent on the west the Boundary of Ealing and Grovensor Road on the East.

Public Improvements.

Many important matters of this class have engaged the the careful attention of the Council during the past year, all of which are in a state of progress, amongst these may be mentioned :—

The widening of Boston Road.

The widening of Boles Bridge over the River Brent.

The widening of Haffenden's Bridge under the G.W.R.

The provision of an Underground Sanitary Convenience in or near The Broadway.

The provision of a Swimming Bath.

The making of a Road to connect Oaklands Road with Deans Road.

The extension of the Lecture Room in the Free Library this having proved too small for the requirements of the District.

The completion of Conolly Dell and the erection therein by the generosity of Doctor Maudsley of a fountain memorial to the late Doctor Conolly who introduced the rational treatment of lunacy as a disease.

Town Planning Scheme.

In response to an application, the L.G.B. held an enquiry on November 20th and subsequently gave sanction to the preparation of a Scheme under Part II. of the

Housing, Town Planning Act 1909, and the matter is still in progress.

B:— Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

All the houses are supplied by the Water Board and the supply is sufficient in quality and quantity. It is constant, but Cisterns are practically universal, and these in my opinion constitute the chief danger of contamination. They are often placed in unsuitable situations, and the cleansing of them is often difficult, and sometimes entirely neglected. I consider that every house should have a supply for *drinking* purposes without the intervention of a cistern.

Rivers and Streams.

We have the River Brent which marks our Western Boundary, and which has been Canalized in the lower part of its course towards the Thames at Brentford. As this River receives the effluent from several Sewage Works, in times past it has been very offensive, and given cause for serious complaint. I have not received so many complaints during the past year. Where the River is converted into a Canal, there is a wharf, at which barges unload, your Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector under the Canal Boats Act, has submitted his report thereon which I append.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The District has the "Separate" System of Drainage and is drained by three sets of Sewers (Upper, Mid and Low level) which conduct the sewage by gravitation to the Sewage Works on the banks of the Canal (the River Brent after it has become Canalized). Only a few Cottages at present are too low for this purpose, but when the Elthorne Heights Estate is built upon the sewage from the lower lying portions will require pumping, a station having already been erected for this purpose.

At the Works, the sewage is screened and passed into precipitation tanks, and treated according to modern methods. The Sludge is dug into the ground on the farm, the effluent passed through streaming filters, of which there are six, and then when thus purified into the Canal. Samples of the effluent taken from time to time prove on examination to be very satisfactory.

Closet Accommodation.

Practically all the houses in the District are supplied with Water Closet accommodation and are satisfactory, but in the poorer class dwellings, they require constant supervision. The type of closet is generally the short hopper.

Scavenging.

This may roughly be divided into two parts, viz the removal of house refuse and the scavenging of the Streets. Both are carried out by the Council, as regards the former reference was made to this matter in my last Annual Report as follows.

Removal of House Refuse.

“This is undertaken by the Council, and it has now become a difficult question as to what to do with the amount collected—about 70 tons per week. Formerly it has been tipped into hollows, such as disused gravel pits, which at one time were not scarce in the District, but now that the latter is so much built over it is becoming impossible and undesirable to find tips for this refuse. It is therefore proposed to erect a refuse destructor on the Sewage Farm, and this matter, as regards the site for the same, was considered at a Local Government Board enquiry recently held (on 6th Feb., 1910). This matter is still in abeyance; the refuse is now barged away by contract.”

The refuse destructor has not yet been erected and the refuse is still being barged away.

The road scrapings are still dumped in vacant places, although this is most undesirable, for they obviously contain matter which is most deleterious to the public health and which during the summer months, particularly in hot seasons such as we have experienced, become the breeding places of swarms of flies, which even unassisted by the agency of wind carry the foul material abroad and into the houses. Further from an economical point of view I think it would repay the Council to provide such a destructor as contemplated, for we have no steam sterilizer for disinfecting bedding clothing etc after cases of Infectious diseases, such at present being done at expensive rates by the Borough of Ealing.

If the Council provided such an apparatus, bedding and clothing of cases of non-infectious but Contagious diseases due to parasites could also be economically dealt with. At present many children are debarred from attending school, because this cannot be done. Your health visitor would be much assisted in her work by the provision of such an arrangement, for she often has to visit cases of disease due to parasites such as Scabies (Itch) where thorough fumigation or sterilization of the clothing is absolutely necessary, and it is at present impossible to enforce or properly carry out such means of destroying the parasite, and again it occasionally occurs that your Inspector seizes the carcase of an Animal unfit for human food, this also could be destroyed in the destructor instead of, as at present, being conveyed to Ealing for the purpose.

Garden Refuse.

A Letter was received from Mrs. L. A. R. (dated 15. 5. 11.) calling attention to the difficulty experienced by householders in disposing of refuse from small gardens, and the Works Committee recommended that in future such refuse should be removed on payment of sixpence per load, a request to be forwarded to the Council Offices when removal is required. The amount of sixpence is fixed on the assumption that the quantity of refuse will be comparatively small.

A Letter was received from Mr. H. C. (dated 14. 8. 11.) complaining of the smell from the tipping of house refuse into the barges at the Wharf, Green Lane, particularly when lying over week ends.

The Surveyor reported he had written the Contractor asking him to arrange that barges should not be left over Sunday.

Sanitary Inspections of the District.

A classified statement of the number of premises visited as well as information and particulars in tabular form in regard to the number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909, is appended to this Report vide forms 1. 2. and 3

The Public Health Committee on 7th. March reported, that in accordance with section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, and the Regulations of the Local Government Board thereunder, I had inspected the premises known as Nos. 1 & 2, Millman's Cottages, and Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, Vine Cottages, Factory Yard, and that these premises, with the exception of Nos. 6. & 8, Vine Cottages were in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Before making any recommendation in regard to this matter, the Committee decided to view the premises referred to, and report to the Council after their next Meeting.

The above premises were visited and inspected on the 18th, March, by Members of the Sanitary Committee.

The Members of the Committee inspected the said premises, and reported that they were unable to go so far as to recommend the Committee to close the said houses, but recommended that the following works should be carried out.

1, *Millmans Cottages.*

Proper sink accomodation with drainage to gully to be provided.

Water to be laid on to said sink.

Efforts made to have the board removed from the front of the window of scullery.

2, *Millmans Cottages.*

Proper sink accomodation and water supply laid on as before.

Drain and gully to be provided to drain said sink.

Window of scullery to be made to open, and large cistern obstructing light of scullery to be removed.

Floor of closet chamber to be repaired.

5, *Vine Cottages.*

Water laid on and proper sink provided draining into existing gully.

6, *Vine Cottages.*

Water laid on and proper sink provided draining into existing gully.

Sink waste to drain into gully in forecourt of No. 5.

7, *Millmans Cottages.*

Water laid on. Sink accommodation to be provided under window of living room.

Drain laid to take drainage from said sink.

8, *Millmans Cottages.*

Water laid on. Sink accommodation to be provided under window of living room.

Drain laid to take drainage from said sink.

9. *Millmans Cottages.*

Windows of kitchen and back bedroom to be taken up to ceiling line.

The Chairman of the Council stated that a member of the Public Health Committee and himself had made a thorough inspection of the property, and he was pleased that the Medical Officer of Health had brought the property to the Committee's notice, but the question of closing the houses was a serious matter, and they thought that if the works mentioned in the Report were carried out, the condition of the premises would be improved, and, It was resolved that the Report of the Visiting Committee be approved and adopted, and that the Owners of the property be informed of the requirements of the Committee.

The Sanitary Inspector reported to The Public Health Committee on the 16. 5. 11. that he had met the agent for these properties and that the work suggested by the Committee is in progress.

At the Public Health Committee meeting held on 14th November I reported as follows.

That in accordance with the Regulations made under section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Article (3), I considered that the undermentioned property should be inspected with a view to ascertaining whether the said houses are dangerous or injurious to health.

1—17, Rosedale Cottages.

1—26. Adelaide Cottages.

and, it was Resolved that the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances do inspect the said property and report to the next Meeting of the Committee; and at the Meeting of this Committee held on the 12th December. the Inspector of Nuisances reported the result of the inspection made by the Medical Officer of Health and himself on 1—26 Adelaide Cottages, and also submitted plans showing accommodation, &c.

The Committee discussed the Report of the Inspector and it was Resolved that the Inspector arrange an interview with the Agent of the property, and inform him as to the work desired by the Sanitary Committee to be carried out, in order to place these houses in a proper habitable condition, and report at the next meeting of the Committee.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

These are set out in the appended report of the Sanitary Inspector.

We have no Common Lodging Houses, Cellar dwellings or Offensive Trades.

Schools.

The following table gives the names of the Public Elementary Schools in the District with the number of children attending each.

Number of Children attending:—

Oaklands.

Senior (mixed)	...	...	374	
Junior	...	...	379	
Infants	...	...	360	
			<hr/>	1,113

St. Anne's.

Boys	...	...	332	
Girls	...	...	371	
Infants	...	...	337	
			<hr/>	1,040

St. Mark's

Boys	...	...	334	
Girls	...	...	233	
Infants	...	...	214	
			<hr/>	681

Greenford Avenue

Junior (mixed)	297	
			<hr/>	297

St. Joseph's

Junior (mixed)	201	
			<hr/>	201

Total		<hr/>	3332
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as against 3166 for 1910.

The Schools in the district are under the control of the Education Committee of the Middlesex County Council by whom arrangements are made for the Medical Inspection of School Children.

Food:—Milk Supply.

This, with conditions affecting other foods, has been carefully watched throughout the year, particulars being given in the appended report of your Sanitary Inspector, which also contains details as to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, Housing, and Workshops, Work places etc. As an instance of the care taken in supervising premises from which Milk is retailed the following may be quoted,—At the Public Health Committee meeting held on the 14th of November the Sanitary Inspector reported that he visited 27 Elthorne Park Road, and found that the Occupier was selling milk without being registered. The Occupier applied for registration the same day, and was informed that the premises in their present condition were not suitable for the purpose to which they were proposed to be put.

After discussion, it was Resolved:—That the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances visit the said premises, and that the matter be left in their hands. And at the meeting of the same Committee held on the 12th December I reported that I had visited the premises, 27, Elthorne Park Road, and inspected that part used for the storage of milk. The structure was roughly constructed, allowing the solid matter conveyed by the wind to enter the interior of the structure. Three cans and a churn, the latter being a quarter full, and the cans containing about two gallons, were stored at the time of visit. There were no covers on any of these vessels, and the surface of the milk was covered with visible black particles of extraneous matter.

That I had made another visit on the 11th instant, and although some little improvement had been made, I considered the structure in a very unsatisfactory state and unsuitable for storing or keeping milk even temporarily, and that there is an

infringement of the Council's Regulation No. 17, paragraphs 1 and 2a, prescribing precautions to be taken by Purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail against contamination or infection, and, it was Resolved:—That proceedings be taken against the Milkseller for contravention of the Regulations made under the the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, unless he provides suitable and proper place of storage.

C. Sanitary Administration of the District.

The work of the Inspector of Nuisances and the Lady Health Visitor can be judged of by referring to their respective reports.

The following is an extract from my Annual Report for 1910.

The Appointment of a Health Visitor.

I am pleased to say that, following on the recommendations contained in my last Annual Report, the Council have appointed a Lady Health Visitor. The Council pay her a salary of £45 per annum, for which she gives half her time. She resides and boards at the Cottage Hospital, in return for which she devotes the other half of her time to the services of the Hospital Authorities by acting as a District Nurse; as the duties of the two are often identical, the advantage of the arrangement is obvious. For instance in a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis she, on behalf of the Council, pays frequent visits to the case, taking with her the printed instructions issued by myself, explaining the same in order to prevent the disease spreading. She also sees that disinfectants and other necessities are supplied, reports any insanitary condition that may exist, and then should the case require it, she acts as a District Nurse by instructing those in charge of the case in the principles of Nursing. I think, however, we shall find the greater advantage from her services in reducing the Infantile Mortality rate, which, as I have pointed out in past years has been too high for this District, and in order to be able to get the fullest benefit from her work in this respect, I again recommend the Council to consider the advisability of adopting the Notification of Birth Acts, 1907. In the meantime I am pleased to say that the Council have decided to procure from the

Sub-Registrar a weekly return of the Births, giving the details of the latter as in the case of the deaths. These particulars will enable the Health Visitor to follow up those cases where necessary, and to give practical explanation of the printed instructions already issued by myself as to the feeding and care of Infants.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, the work has so much increased that the Council has taken over the Health Visitor as a whole time official, at a salary of £90 per annum.

The following is a list of her duties.

Duties of Health Visitor.

1. She shall keep the usual Office hours.
2. She shall report to the Medical Officer of Health at his residence or where required, every morning at 10 o'clock (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted. to receive his instructions, and shall carry out the same.
3. She shall devote the whole of her time in endeavouring :—
 - (1) To lessen the Infantile mortality of the District.
 - (2) To secure the early detection and the prevention of the spreading of Tuberculosis.
 - (3) To secure the early detection and abatement of any insanitary conditions that may come to her notice with a view to the general improvement of the public health of the District.
4. She shall attend at Factories or workplaces such as Laundries during the dinner hour or some such suitable time when the women are not busy at their work; also Mothers Meetings, and on any other suitable occasions, for the purpose of giving talks on the subject to which her qualifications and the objects of her appointment relate.
5. She shall advise expectant Mothers on the management of their health, and as to the influence of ante-natal conditions on their infants.

6. She shall keep such records as may be necessary in connection with the Notification of Births Act, and submit the same to the Medical Officer when required, and shall follow up the Births notified, by visiting and revisiting the homes when the Doctor and midwife have ceased to attend, and shall distribute, explain and demonstrate the printed instructions of the Medical Officer of Health as to the proper feeding and rearing of infants, and shall instruct, guide, or remind Mothers on points of general hygiene.
7. She shall visit the children excluded from school on account of non-notifiable infectious or contagious diseases, where there is no medical attendant, and report thereon to the Medical Officer of Health, and shall deal in the same manner with any cases of mal-nutrition and want of cleanliness due to neglect, or any other cases of a doubtful nature.
8. She shall keep such records as may be necessary in connection with the Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Regulations, and submit same to the Medical Officer of Health when required, and shall follow up the cases notified by visiting and revisiting the homes, and shall observe the strictest reticence with regard to particulars obtained remembering that this is of a highly confidential nature and to be communicated only to the Medical Officer of Health. She shall distribute, explain and demonstrate the printed instructions of the Medical Officer of Health on the subject.
9. She shall note any insanitary or foul conditions in any houses visited, and in any of the inmates of the houses, and immediately report the same to the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.
10. She shall submit a report of her work to be presented by the Medical Officer of Health at each Meeting of the Public Health Committee, and shall furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a report of the same at the end of each

year to be included in his Annual Report, and shall generally, render such assistance to the Medical Officer of Health as may be required, and shall attend meetings of the Public Health Committee when required.

As regards Hospital administration in relation to the acute infectious diseases the following is an extract from my Annual Report for 1910.

Isolation Hospital.

The history of the delay of providing this institution dates back from 1897, when a site on the Sewage Farm, and even plans for the building had been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, but at the last moment it was objected to by Lord Jersey. An injunction was granted on 2nd November, 1899, and the Hanwell Council's appeal against this was dismissed the following year. Subsequently the sanction of the Local Government Board was obtained for the purchase of another site adjoining the Sewage Farm, and this latter site being more objectionable to Lord Jersey than the first chosen, it was mutually arranged that he would offer no further objection to the Hospital being erected on this original site, and thus save the Council the expense of having to purchase a second site. It was first, however, necessary to have the injunction annulled. This being done, the Council have petitioned the Local Government Board to issue a Provisional Order to empower them to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the original site, and an enquiry has been held (on February 1st, 1910) with reference to this petition. In the meantime the Council have endeavoured to enter into an arrangement with the neighbouring district of Southall without success, but, as already mentioned they have been more successful as regards Ealing, the latter Authority agreeing to take cases of Scarlet Fever only, when they have accommodation, at a cost of 3 guineas per patient per week.

The petition referred to above has been granted, but the erection of the Hospital is still in abeyance.

During the past year the Ealing Authority have also taken in our cases of Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, and

have reduced their charge from three to two and a half guineas per patient per week.

We have no accommodation reserved in any Institution for cases of Tuberculosis, but it is contemplated reserving one bed in the South Mimms Joint Small Pox Hospital for this purpose.

In the table annexed to this Report will be found a list of the Adoptive Acts and Regulations in force in the District.

It is also contemplated adopting the Notification of Births Act, as may be seen from the following extract from a report of the meeting of the Public Health Committee held on the 19th September.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Medical Officer of Health reported as to the desirability of adopting the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Under the present arrangement it sometimes happens that an infant is either dead or past help before the birth is notified, and much valuable time is thus lost.

The Committee are of an opinion that the usefulness of the Health Visitor would be much increased by the adoption of the Act. They therefore recommend that the necessary steps be taken for the adoption by the Council of the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

This recommendation was referred back to the Committee for further consideration but now that the Health visitor has become a whole time official I understand that the Act will be put in force after the required time has elapsed as mentioned in the Schedule of the Act and the Sanction of the L.G.B. has been obtained.

Proceedings were taken against Messrs. Wicken Pease & Co. Ltd. of Bermondsey for contravention of the Bye Laws with reference to carriage of offensive matters through the District during prohibited hours, which resulted in the Defendants being fined Forty Shillings.

On the 15th, June I attended at the Brentford Police Court, to give evidence in the proceedings against C. Houghton of 16, Cherington Road, for the abatement of nuisances at the above address and a seven days order was made to abate the nuisance, with Costs against the defendant. The Order not being complied with on the 3rd. July, the Inspector again made application to the Justices for a Summons for non-compliance with the Justices' Order. This was granted, but up to now the Police have been unable to serve the Summons.

This was a case of keeping fowls and rabbits, and the premises in such an uncleanly condition as to be a nuisance injurious to health.

The Chemical and bacteriological work is carried out by The Clinical Research Association.

The number of bacteriological examinations made during the year were as follows:—

For Diphtheria	23.
Tuberculosis	17.
Enteric Fever	3.

The Council supply Diphtheria Antitoxin in those cases unable to procure the same. 18 vials of 4,000 units each having been supplied during the year.

D. :—Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

There has been an unusual prevalence of diseases of this class more especially during the later months of the year but at no time has there been an epidemic.

The following table shows the number of cases notified each month throughout the year.

Diseases.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
January	...	0	0	0	0	1	3
February	...	0	0	3	0	1	5
March	...	2	0	1	0	0	3
April	...	1	0	1	0	2	4
May	...	0	0	4	0	2	9
June	...	0	0	2	0	6	12
July	...	2	1	0	0	2	5
August	...	1	1	2	0	4	9
September	...	10	3	1	1	1	19
October	...	10	2	3	0	0	34
November	...	8	0	2	0	1	23
December	...	7	0	1	1	2	23
Total	...	41	7	20	2	22	149

It will be noticed on referring to Table Two that by far the greater number of cases occurred in the East Central and South Wards (ninety-five together) and that sixty-eight of the cases occurred at the School attending age (5 to 15 years.)

This can be explained by the fact that there is the large Public Elementary School (Oaklands Road), situated practically on the boundary of these two wards, and as regards Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria there can be no doubt that these diseases were spread by the agency of latent or unnoticed cases attending this school.

Scarlet Fever.

Of the 57 cases notified 2 proved fatal. We have not had so many notified since 1907, last year (1910) there were only 24, and no deaths.

Several were notified as desquamating at the time of notification and had previously been attending Oaklands Road School, one case as an illustration will suffice to demonstrate how these are overlooked. On September 28th, a boy seven years old was brought to my notice. He had been regularly attending Oaklands Road School and his parents declared that he had not been ill previously, he then showed no signs of desquamation. but on October 5th, there were signs of œdema and an abundance of albumen in the Urine, he finally died of post Scarlatinal Nephritis. I believe there is no doubt that the boy had had a rash and sore throat and the usual symptoms of Scarlet Fever whilst attending school, in fact the Mother admitted so but pleaded ignorance, this case probably was the source of infection of the other cases that followed during the succeeding months.

Another way in which this disease is sometimes spread may be instanced by a report presented by The Sanitary Inspector on the 14th, November to the Public Health Committee which is as follows.

That he had been informed that a patient suffering from Scarlet Fever had been out exposing himself within the District,

he visited the house, and informed the Guardian that it was a very serious matter, and that the Council would take a strong view of the same, and that he was committing an offence under the Public Health Acts. He also saw the Medical Practitioner attending upon the case, and was informed by him that he had also warned the patient as to the gravity of the offence, and after discussion, the Clerk was instructed to write to the patient informing him that the Council took a serious view of this matter, and have under consideration the question of prosecuting for exposing himself in a public place whilst suffering from infectious disease.

Diphtheria.

There were 41 cases of this disease notified, of which 4 proved fatal. The remarks made under the heading of Scarlet Fever apply to a certain extent to this disease also.

I believe that some of these, especially those notified during September, October and November when Scarlet Fever was so prevalent (from causes already indicated) were cases of the latter disease in which the rash had been missed or was very slight, and where the virulence of the attack was localised in the throat.

The Council provide gratuitous examination of swabs taken for the purpose of diagnosis but out of the 41 cases notified advantage of this was only taken in 23 instances.

The Council also provide antitoxin gratuitously, for those requiring the same, and more advantage has been taken of this provision by the Medical Practitioners during the year than formerly, although in many instances even now, no application is made for this serum. Eighteen vials each containing 4000 units were supplied.

It not infrequently happens that cases of Diphtheria are notified in the first instance from one of the London Hospitals where the children have been taken for treatment, travelling thence generally by tram, usually these cases are sent direct from the Hospital to the M. A. B. Fever

Hospitals, but in one instance this was not so, the child was sent home and told to come up again, in the meantime the diagnosis was confirmed, and I sent the child into the Ealing Isolation Hospital, just as the Mother was getting it ready to take to London again per tram.

Enteric Fever.

There ~~was~~ ^{were} 7 cases of this disease notified which is a very unusual occurrence for Hanwell, previously we have not had a single case since 1906 when 4 cases were notified. One was of a boy six years old who had been an in-patient of the Childrens Hospital Great Ormond Street 19 days previous to notification (from 9th, to 28th August.) The case that occurred in July was imported into the District the man being ill when he came here, in another instance the man had been away to the seaside for his holidays and had partaken freely of shellfish, he felt ill on his return home and gradually got worse. Two cases in the same house were evidently conveyed by their mother who had been attending a woman who died from the disease, next door to them.

The diagnosis in three of these cases was confirmed by an examination of the blood, the cost being defrayed by the Council.

Two of the seven cases proved fatal.

Small Pox.

I am pleased to say that we have not had any cases of this Disease.

During the month of September it was reported to me that there was an unnotified case of Small Pox at a house in Greenford Avenue, I promptly visited the premises and examined the child whom I found suffering from Eczema.

Should any cases arise we have accommodation for them at the joint Small Pox Hospital at South Mimms an Institution kept up at great expense pending an outbreak.

In the meantime the precaution that could be taken to prevent or minimize the risk of such an occurrence is being neglected—I refer to the neglect of Vaccination.

The Vaccination Officer's reports state that he receives Statutory Declarations of exemption by the shoal at each Postal delivery.

The following is a copy of the L.G.B. return for January to June 1911, as regards Hanwell.

Vaccinated	...	..	...	...	119
Removed	...	...	...	...	43
Dead	...	...	...	...	21
Insusceptible...	...	...	...	...	0
Statutory Declaration for Exemption					82
Postponed	...	...	...	...	4
Unaccounted for	...	...	...	...	10
					<hr/>
Total number of Births	...	...	...	...	279
					<hr/>

It will be noticed that for the six months referred to out of 279 cases 82 or a third obtained statutory declarations of exemption.

Measles.

This disease has been very prevalent during the year. It will be seen by referring to the Health Visitor's Report that 329 cases came to her knowledge; there were 14 fatal cases, the ages at death can be seen by referring to Table 3. The prevalence of the complaint caused great anxiety, so much so that The Chairman of the Public Health Committee proposed a resolution at the meeting of the Council held on the 14th, March "that the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889, shall apply in the Urban District of Hanwell to the disease known as Measles." The matter was referred back to the Committee and I was requested to make enquires from other Authorities and report on the same. I communicated with about thirty Districts asking the following questions.

1. Population ?
 2. How long has Measles been notifiable in the District.
 3. The number of cases notified.
 4. The number of Deaths notified.
 5. Is disinfection of premises carried out by Sanitary Authority after each case. ?
 6. Is the infected bedding etc removed and disinfected by the Sanitary Authority. ?
 7. What in your opinion has been the result since the adoption of compulsory notification of Measles. ?
 8. Any further particulars that you deem of interest.
- and from the replies received I made the following report.

Proposed Notification of Measles.

“We have made extensive enquiries into the question of dealing with the disease, especially as to the utility of including it in your Schedule of those compulsorily notifiable. The Sanitary Inspector can inform you as to the number and details of these enquiries.

“As a result I am still of opinion that benefit would arise from compulsory notification in the direction of saving lives, and thereby reducing the death rate from the disease, providing the notification is accompanied by compulsory disinfection and Hospital accommodation for those cases incapable of being properly taken care of at home, and also in order to bring those cases of children attending private schools and others, that are not at present reported, under observation, but I am of opinion that no Sanitary Authority has yet devised a scheme which is satisfactory for controlling this disease, and as you have no Hospital accommodation, I can only repeat what I stated in my Annual Report, 1907, viz: Little or no advantage at present would be gained thereby”.

“At a Conference of the Medical Officers of Health of London recently held at the Local Government Board Offices, the question was discussed with the President of the Local Government Board. It was then generally agreed that a

“modified form of notification should be tried, i.e. that only
 “the first case occurring in a family should be compulsorily
 “notifiable, but even this form of notification was not agreed
 “to unless sufficient Hospital accommodation was provided for
 “serious cases. This form of notification has been adopted at
 “Dartford.

“As regards the cost of notification, according to the
 “Report received from Sheffield, this might be between two
 “and three times the cost of notification from all the other
 “infectious diseases. This was the experience at Hull during
 “11 years, and Burton for 9 years.

“As regards the percentage of persons attacked to 1000
 “of population, the Report from Farnham mentions this as
 “45.8 and quotes a report by the Medical Officer of Health
 “for Aberdeen from the results of 20 years notification of
 “Measles as 34.9.

“The percentage of deaths to cases Notified:—

	Farnham.	Aberdeen.
Under 2 years old	12.5.	10.0.
„ 4 „ „	3.3.	1.6.
„ 5 „ „	4.9.	.85.
„ 6 „ „	2.5.	.7.

“I have no doubt that the notification of this disease is
 “useful in Rural Districts, such as Greenford, where there is
 “only one Public School, and the scholars come from various
 “isolated hamlets, so that on the early notification of a case
 “occurring in one part of the District, children coming there-
 “from can be kept from School, but for larger Urban Districts,
 “Towns and Cities, in order to deal with the question a
 “combined, general and comprehensive scheme will have to be
 “devised, as has been the case with other diseases, and is
 “now being commenced in order to deal with Consumption.”

The Committee recommended that in view of the absence
 of Hospital accommodation, no further action be taken in the
 matter.

Acute Poliomyellitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The Council have included these diseases in the Schedule of compulsory notifiable diseases.

Other Non-Notifiable Diseases.

These are referred to in the Report of the Health Visitor and do not require further special mention here. The arrangements for isolation have already been referred to, as has also the want of a Disinfecting Apparatus, and a Destructor. I am pleased to state that the necessity for provision of both these Sanitary adjuncts to the Municipal machinery is recognized by the Public Health Committee, and the matter is receiving the attention it deserves.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the past year (1911) twenty two notifications of this disease were received, nine under the Poor Law Regulation 1908, and thirteen under the Hospital Regulations 1911. The number of deaths was eleven. In my Report for 1910 I entered fully into the steps taken in dealing with this subject.

The Council still provide gratuitous examination of sputum in suspected cases, when applied for by the Medical attendant, seventeen samples having been examined by the Clinical Research Association, and as already mentioned are contemplating reserving a bed in the Conjoint Small Pox Hospital at South Mimms for suitable cases, sanction having been granted by the L.G.B. for the purpose. Spit bottles and disinfectants are supplied gratuitously where required, further reference is made to this matter under the instructions to the Health Visitor, Hospital accommodation, and in the Health Visitor's Report.

Diarrhœa Enteritis.

On account of the very hot and dry Summer we experienced in common with other districts throughout the Country a severe prevalence of this disease. It is impossible to give accurately the number of cases that occurred, there must have been several hundred cases, and I think we are fortunate in

having had only thirty five deaths and no doubt we would have lost considerably more, only for the prompt action that was taken especially by your Lady Health Visitor whom I have requested to specially refer to this matter in her report which is appended hereto.

The disease was not more prevalent in one part of the District than another, and due precaution is taken throughout the year for the removal of stable and domestic refuse. I have already referred to this matter under the head of the necessity of a Refuse Destructor.

I would however recommend the Council as far as possible to reduce the number of streets that are now so common in the District known as "a cul de sac," these are too numerous and in connection with some, especially where there is old and poor class property such as Melbourne Cottages and Rosedale Cottages I would advise that the roadway in front should be properly made up or repaired so that it could be properly cleansed and kept so.

G:--Means for preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

The Midwives Act is administered in the District by the Middlesex County Council a list of cases attended by Midwives is sent to me weekly which supplements the weekly list received from the Registrar, but it often happens that the Birth of a child is not registered till some time after the event and on some occasions the Birth and Death are registered at the same time. The services of the Health Visitor are lost in these instances but when the Notification of Births Act is adopted this fault will be remedied. Now that the whole time of the Health Visitor has been taken over by the Council I understand that the Act will soon be adopted.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the want of a Day Nursery in the District. I am pleased to say that one has now been successfully established and is doing good work.

By referring to the report of the Lady Health Visitor it will be seen that this subject is receiving every attention.

H:—Vital Statistics of the District (Tables 1 to 4.)

The population (19,131) is taken from the Preliminary Census Report for 1911. By referring to Table 1 it will be noticed that it has been considerably over estimated during the past few years this is owing to the difficulties of accurate calculation for reasons explained in my previous Annual Reports.

The previous Census figures were as follows.

1891	...	...	6,139.
1901	...	...	10,437.
1911	...	:	19,131.

I believe that the population is not increasing at such a rapid rate as it was about the year 1906, when I believe the rapidity of rate of increase had reached its high-water mark.

Births.

There were 509 Births registered in the District during the year of which number 12 were illegitimate the following table shows the number and sex for each month.

BIRTHS DURING 1911.

	Males.		Females.		Total per Month.	
January	11	...	27	...	...	38
February	22	...	20	...	...	42
March	20	...	20	...	...	40
April	24	...	23	...	...	47
May	13	...	23	...	...	36
June	23	...	25	...	...	48
July	29	...	16	...	...	45
August	24	...	21	...	...	45
September	24	...	17	...	...	41
October	21	...	20	...	...	41
November	24	...	14	...	...	38
December	27	...	21	...	...	48
	<hr/> 262		<hr/> 247		Total Births	<hr/> 509

In addition to the above there were 9 children born in

Institutions outside the District but whose parents permanent residences are in Hanwell. These have been transferred by the Registrar General this year for the first time to our District—this brings the total of Births up to 518. Five of these outside Births were illegitimate (2 Boys and 3 Girls.) The Birth rate is therefore 27.0 per 1000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the District during the year is 210 giving a death rate of 10.9 per 1000 of the population.

There were however six deaths registered of persons belonging to other Districts although only five have been transferred by the Registrar General. These have to be deducted from the above in calculating the nett Deaths. In the same way fifty-five deaths of Residents that occurred in Institutions or elsewhere outside have to be added : thus the nett deaths belonging to the District according to the Registrar General is 260 and the corrected death rate is 13.5.

These rates appear much higher than in former years for several reasons.

- 1st. As already pointed out during the past few years the population has evidently been estimated too highly.
- 2nd. The very long hot and dry Summer increased the number of deaths of infants from Epidemic Summer Diarrhœa causing 35 deaths.
- 3rd. A severe outbreak of Measles accounting for 14 deaths.
- 4th. The system of transferring outside deaths has been much more accurate this year than previously—we have never before had such a large number as fifty five outside deaths to add to those registered in the District.

Two of the deaths occurred in the Hanwell Cottage Hospital and one at the Central London District Schools.

The following table gives the number of deaths each month during the year.

DEATHS 1911.

Date.	Male.		Female.			Total per Month.
January	2	...	9	...	...	11
February	8	...	12	...	...	20
March	2	...	9	...	...	11
April	6	...	2	...	...	8
May	5	...	5	...	...	10
June	5	...	4	...	...	9
July	8	...	9	...	...	17
August	19	...	13	...	...	32
September	15	...	17	...	...	32
October	10	...	6	...	...	16
November	5	...	7	...	...	12
December	18	...	14	...	...	32
	<hr/> 103 <hr/>		<hr/> 107 <hr/>			<hr/> 210 <hr/>

Infantile Mortality.

There were 73 Deaths of infants under 1 year old and as there were 518 Births this gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 140.9 per 1000 Births. Four of these deaths occurred and were registered outside the District.

Thirty two of the deaths were due to Diarrhœa and Enteritis, which was so prevalent throughout the country and four were from Measles. Special reference has been already made to these diseases, and the subject is further dealt with in the Report of the Health Visitor.

Three of the deaths were of illegitimate children (2 Boys and 1 Girl) out of 12 born illegitimately (4 Boys and 8 Girls) within the District. Of the four infantile deaths that occurred outside the District I am unable to say how many were illegitimate children though five of the outside Births were reported by The Registrar General to be illegitimate.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of The Public Health Committee for the ready co-operation and assistance they have on all occasions given me and members of the Sanitary Staff, throughout the year.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEORGE HOPE.

Report of Health Visitor.

GENTLEMEN,

Again we are glad to report a years work of Health Visiting and Nursing.

The year has been a specially busy one.

The Epidemic of Infantile Diarrhœa during the great heat of the summer much increased the nursing work, and unfortunately also the death rate (In the months of July and August 32 deaths occurred of Children under 1 year 27 of those being from one form or another of Diarrhœa, the other 5 being Measles, 2; Teething Convulsions, 1; Jaundice, 1; and Deficient Vitality, 1.

We are pleased to be able to say, that the long desired and talked of, and much needed day nursery is almost an accomplished fact. We are hoping it will prove a valuable object lesson to the mothers; and possibly become the nucleus of a training school for Girls and young Mothers in Domestic Subjects. The lack of knowledge of the simplest laws of Health, was most forcibly brought to our notice during the almost tropical heat of last summer, when to see the misery of the children in their stuffy, airless houses was sad in the extreme. We want to guard our children against such things as poverty, neglect, unhealthy homes and surroundings, collateral of Ignorance most times.

Day Nursery.

Since writing the Nursery has been opened, January 25th was its Birthday. Since that date over 500 Children have been taken in and the number seeking admission is daily increasing. Many have to be turned away, owing to lack of room. Larger premises have however been secured so now the future has a bright outlook. It is simply wonderful to see what regular meals, proper food, sleep and cleanliness have already done for many of the poor little ones.

On the Registration of Births the Mother and Baby are

as usual visited. In several cases the Babies had died very shortly after birth, and in five cases the families had left the address given before the first visit.

A suprisingly small number of babies are found dirty on the first visit though frequently unwashed if visited in the morning. In many cases the mothers keep them clean awaiting the "Inspection" visit, and when that visit is over, their care relaxes, and a more careless state of things prevails. In all such cases the needs for Care, Cleanliness, Proper feeding, Clothing etc. are carefully explained. The Conditions of life are often so sad for the babies, that we feel that no effort should be spared in this direction. Some of the Mothers are willing to take great pains to learn improved methods, and often under most difficult circumstances.

With regard to the feeding of the infants it is gratifying to note that the majority are breast-fed, and that where Artificial feeding has to be resorted to, the Boat-shaped bottle is usually made use of. In three cases only, the long-tube was *discovered*. The Mothers sometimes are ashamed to admit it.

Figures can only be approximate. (Taken when Infants one month old).

Breast Fed	320.
Mixed Feeding	100.
Bottle Fed	100.

In almost all cases *Breast feeding* is the only feeding *at first*, but soon left off.

In two cases only, during the year, Visits have been objected to.

Phthisis.

During the year 36 cases of Tuberculosis have been under notice, inquired into and supervised, 22 of which have been notified.

Visits have been received with kindness, and we believe

with beneficial results. The Patients are encouraged to continue a regulated mode of life, and we find many of those who have real sympathy with the principles of Hygiene and not only the Patients themselves but the other inmates of the home, willingly, and closely observing the Instructions contained on the Precaution Sheets supplied. This means a distinct lessening of unnecessary suffering, and of danger to others.

Minor Ailments.

Cases referred to us by School Teachers and others for visitation. These consist of the usual slight ailments, Sore Heads, Sore Eyes, Discharging Ears etc. etc. together with:—

Measles	329	Cases.
Chicken Pox	36	„
Whooping Cough	118	„
Ringworm	51	„
Mumps	20	„
Dirty and Neglected	63	„

In many of these cases it has been found necessary to send the children to Doctors, Hospitals, and other Institutions for treatment.

In the case of dirty and verminous children complaints have been made, and warnings given; which have occasionally been disregarded necessitating frequent visits before satisfactory improvement was made.

In three such cases the attention of the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was called. Yet again, in other cases where the children have been found verminous, notice has been given and the parents have cleansed both home and children without further steps being necessary and in 2 cases *clothes and bedding were destroyed voluntarily* without the necessity of resorting to stronger measures.

Amongst the very poor, it is the children between Babyhood and School age whose condition is often deplorable. We feel that some steps should be taken to compel parents to deal more fairly with these younger children. School

children have to be washed or trouble will arise at school, and the Baby is to a certain extent under supervision but these Ex-Babies are no ones care.

Vaccination.

It certainly is disquieting to observe the growing neglect of Vaccination. One trembles to think what the result would mean of exposure to Small Pox.

Few Mothers know exactly what they mean when they "Object" only this is often *less trouble to themselves*.

Number of Visits made during the year	2579.
Number of Re-visits made during the year	3822.

Note:—In cases where 2, 3, 4, and sometimes more visits have been made in one day, the extra visits are not in any case entered.

Number of Births Registered	509.
Number of Births Reported by Midwives	150. (last year 15.)
Notification from Schools of Contagious diseases and Minor Ailments	664.
Cases Referred to us by District Visitors, Clergy, and Private individuals	145.
Maternity Cases sent into Hospital	5.
Patients helped into Hospital, advice given, Letters procured, personally conducted.	18.
Requests, received from Hospitals for attention for discharged patients, and others. Surgical dressings, Readjustment of Splints etc., etc.	19.
Lectures given, on Health Subjects.	15.
Evening Classes (Lectures on Hygiene)	8.

During the year there were 12 Births, 4 boys, and 8 girls, born illegitimate and registered in Hanwell.

Infantile Diarrhœa. Year 1911.

The great Heat and scanty Rainfall characterised the Summer and Autumn.

SEVERE ATTACKS OF DIARRHOEA.

CAUSES :—

Unquestionably deaths of Infants from this cause are closely associated with methods of Feeding and Cleanliness. The deaths amongst children fed on Artificial foods are greater than they are amongst those fed upon Breast Milk.

1. Indiscriminate and unsuitable Food.
2. Disregard of danger at the onset of Disease.
3. Want of Fresh Air.
4. Lack of Warmth.
5. Lack of Cleanliness.

ACTION TAKEN :—

Amongst the agencies which have been relied upon to lessen the mortality are.

1. Instruction of Mothers, or persons in charge of the infant, by Doctors and Health Visitor, having special regard to the subjects.
 - (a) Vast importance of Cleanliness.
 - (b) Infectious nature of all discharges.
 - (c) The importance of immediately, and thoroughly disinfecting, *hands*, cloths, and vessels used.
 - (d) Extreme danger of dirty feeding Bottles.
2. The speedy removal of all Refuse likely to harbour flies.
3. The provision of unlimited Disinfectants.
4. The distribution of muslin covers for food—Milk, Sugar.
5. The distribution of "Fly Catchers."
6. District Nursing. Whenever a case was known the Nurse visited.

7. The endeavour to ensure a supply of Milk and that Sterilized and kept without exposure to sources of contamination.
8. Endeavour to make arrangements for Hospital Treatment for serious cases.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT :—

Provision could only be made for a very *limited number*, of infants suffering from Diarrhœa to have Hospital treatment.

The disease reached its most serious proportions in the summer and autumn months only, but it was present during the other months also, and being such a highly infective disease, and in its milder forms of so protracted a course, we feel and believe if Hospital Treatment were extended more generally to cases occurring in the months of spring and early summer, the Sanitary Measures upon which we rely would be further supported, and greatly helped in limiting the spread.

Yours faithfully,

KATHERINE ELIZ. WILLIAMS.

Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, and Regulations in force.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Whether adopted or not, if so, date of approval of last Bye-laws.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.	Yes. Adopted 12th April, 1902.
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 27th October 1902.
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.	Yes. Adopted 19th October 1900.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.	Parts II., III., Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66, in Part IV., Part V., Part VI., and Sections 92, 93, and 95 in Part X., adopted 10th December, 1908.
Bye-laws. COMPULSORY.	
Common Lodging Houses (P.H.A. 1865, Sec. 80.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Slaughter Houses (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 169.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February 1887.
PERMISSIVE.	
Cleansing, &c., and removal of refuse. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Houses let in Lodgings. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 90.)	Yes. Adopted 8th August, 1902.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c. (H.W.C.A. 1885, Sec. 9 (2).)	Cubic Space. 300 cubic feet for each adult in a room used for sleeping exclusively and 400 cubic feet in a room for living and sleeping. This is not enough, and causes over-crowding.
Prevention of Nuisances. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 19th December 1906.
Keeping of Animals. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 44.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
New Streets and Buildings (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 157; and P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23.)	Yes. Adopted 15th February, 1887.
Open Spaces. (O.S.A., 1887, Sec. 5.)	Yes. Adopted 19th September 1905
Removal of Filth through Streets. (P.H.A.A. 1890, Sec. 6.)	Yes. Adopted 19th February, 1902.
Drainage of Existing Buildings. (P.H.A.A.A., 1890, Sec. 23)	Yes. Adopted 16th November 1909
Regulations. PERMISSIVE.	
Communications between Drains and Sewers. (P.H.A., 1875, Sec. 21.)	Yes. Adopted 16th November 1909
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops. (D.C.&M. Orders.)	Yes. Adopted 19th September 1905
	Yes. Adopted 1st January, 1905.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.
NAME OF DISTRICT, HANWELL URBAN.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number	NETT.		Number	RATE.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number.	Rate.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	19,776	564	564	28.5	205	10.3	1	36	74	131.5	241	12.1
1907	20,160	493	493	24.5	146	7.2	0	33	50	101.41	179	8.8
1908	20,682	493	493	23.8	173	8.3	0	32	53	107.5	205	9.8
1909	21,354	533	533	24.9	160	7.4	2	25	48	90.5	183	8.5
1910	21,852	503	503	23.0	141	6.4	3	39	33	65.6	177	8.09
1911	19131	509	518	27.0	210	10.9	5	55	73	140.9	260	13.5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 1067. Total population at all ages, 19,131. Number of inhabited houses 3,781
Average number of persons per house, 5.05. At Census of 1911

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1911.

Notifiable Disease.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	at Ages. Years.						1 N.	2 E.C.	3 W.C.	4 S.		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.					65 & up wards.	
Small-Pox ...	...											
Cholera ...	...											
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	...												
Erysipelas ...	41			9	27	2	2	1	4	18	9	10	20
Scarlet fever ...	20	1		1	1	2	7	6	8	10	3	4	
Typhus fever...	57			16	37	3	1		13	13	8	23	30
Enteric fever ...	7			1	2	1	3		1	5	1		3
Relapsing fever	...												
Continued fever	...												
Puerperal fever	2						2		1			1	
Plague ...	...											
Phthisis ...	...											
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	9		1			1	4	3	2	3	4		
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.	13	1		1		3	5	3	2	6	3	2	
Totals ...	149	2	28	68	12	24	13	2	26	55	28	40	53

TABLE 3.

Causes of, and Ages at Deaths during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and un- der 25 years.	25 and un- der 45 years.	45 and un- der 65 years.	65 and upwards	
All Causes: Certified.	259	73	15	16	12	6	29	49	59	3
Enteric Fever	2						2			
Small Pox										
Measles	14	4	5	4	1					
Scarlet Fever	2			1	1					
Whooping Cough	3		2	1						
Diphtheria and Croup	4			1	3					
Influenza	4					1	2	1		
Erysipelas	1	1								
Cerebro-Spinal Fever										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	11					3	3	5		1
Tuberculous Meningitis	2		1	1						
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	2		1	1	1				
Rheumatic Fever	1						1			
Cancer, malignant disease	13							10	3	
Bronchitis	16	4					1	2	9	
Broncho-Pneumonia	6	3	2	1						
Pneumonia (all other forms)	13	1	1	2	1		5	3		
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	7			1			1	4	1	
Diarrhoea and Enteri- tis	35	32	3							
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	5				2	1	1	1		
Alcoholism										
Cirrhosis of Liver										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	8						2	4	2	
Puerperal Fever	1						1			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition... ..										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	20	20								
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide	4				2		2			1
Suicides										
Other Defined Diseas- es	82	6	1	3	1		8	19	44	1
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.										
	259	73	15	16	12	6	29	49	59	3

TABLE 4.
Infant Mortality.

1911. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.										
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles								3	1	4
Scarlet fever										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Whooping-cough										
Diarrhœa			2		2	4	5	2	3	16
Euteritis			1		1	3	5	6	1	16
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis							1			1
Other Tuberculous Diseases									1	1
Congenital Malformations	2		1		3	1		1		5
Premature birth	3	3			6	1				7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	4	1		1	6	2				8
Atelectasis		1			1					1
Injury at birth										
Erysipelas						1				1
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
Convulsions							1	1	2	4
Gastritis										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						1	2	1		4
Pneumonia (all forms)						1		1	2	4
Suffocation, overlying										
Other Causes						1				1
	9	5	4	1	19	15	14	15	10	73

Nett Births in the year legitimate 501; illegitimate 17.
Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants 70; illegitimate infants 3.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Pro- secutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...			
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	106		
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this report). ...	5		
Total ...	111		

Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects Found.	Number of Defects Remedied.	Number of Defects Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Pro- secutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>||				
Want of cleanliness ...				
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...				
Sanitary accommodation—				
" insufficient ...				
" unsuitable or defective ...				
" not separate for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) ...	12	12		
Other offences ...				
Total ...	12	12		

|| Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Nuisances

FOR THE YEAR, 1911.

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the honour to present to you my Annual Report, shewing the work carried out by my department during the past year.

Systematic Inspection.

Premises inspected on complaint	...	...	176
Premises visited in connection with infectious disease			110
Houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act	...	...	32
Houses inspected House to House	...	...	338
Houses inspected other than House to House			405
Re-inspections <i>re</i> abatement of nuisances, etc.			2455
Total inspections and Re-inspections	...	...	3916

Nuisances.

During the past year 566 nuisances and contraventions of the bye-laws have been found and abated; 181 cautionary notices and 168 statutory notices have been served calling for the abatement of the nuisances. In connection with the abatement of the above nuisances etc. 82 interviews took place with the owners or their agents.

In seven instances, proceedings were taken before the Justices; two for contraventions of the bye-laws relating to the carriage of offensive matter through the streets, and

three for the abatement of nuisances. Four of the summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the owners carrying out the work, and in the other three, convictions were obtained.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

On the representation of the Medical Officer of Health 32 Houses were inspected. The Public Health Committee visited 7 of the houses in Factory Yard and certain alterations were carried out so as to place the houses in a proper habitable condition.

The owner of the remaining 25 houses has had a schedule of the work necessary to be carried out to place the same in a proper habitable condition and he (the owner) has agreed to carry out the work required, as soon as the weather is favourable for the nature of the work, stripping of the roofs and re-roofing etc., etc.

Infectious Diseases.

Infected houses to the number of 110 were visited in connection with infectious disease and 317 revisits were made.

The following table shows the number of cases removed to Isolation Hospitals.

Ealing Isolation Hospital	...	...	38
London Fever Hospital (private patients)			3
Other Isolation Hospitals	...	...	5
Total			46

Infected rooms to the number of 104 were disinfected and in 98 cases the walls were stripped, 1016 articles of bedding etc, were removed and disinfected, as were also a number of books belonging to the Free Library.

Communications relating to infectious disease to the number of 458 were sent to schools, laundries, milk dealers etc.

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses on the register number 10; 4 of which are cellar bakehouses and have been granted a certificate of fitness. One of the last named is at present unoccupied.

Thirty eight inspections have been made and in 12 instances it was necessary to point out to the occupiers that the limewashing required twice yearly had not been carried out.

Workshops.

There are 14 workshops consisting of various trades upon the register and 23 visits have been made. In only one case was there any contravention of the acts, viz. no copy of the abstract of the Act being affixed.

Laundries.

Thirty three visits have been made to the above of which 13 are upon the register. In one case no abstract was affixed. The Laundries are kept generally in a clean condition.

Outworkers.

Lists of outworkers to the number of 11, embracing 14 persons were sent in from other districts. The premises are kept in a clean condition, the work generally being of small quantity, and carried out in the living rooms. There has not been any case of infectious disease in these houses.

Cowsheds Dairies and Milkshops.

There are 24 Milksellers in the district and 70 visits have been made. One contravention of the Regulations was found, this was rectified on notice being given to the occupier. A building was found to be occupied as a Cowshed, without notice being given, or an application by the owner to be registered. The Cowkeeper stated that he was unaware of the requirements of the order and made application to be registered. The Cowshed was visited by your Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances and it was

found that in its then condition, it was not suitable for the business carried on, and that it did not comply with the Order or Regulations. The Cowkeeper agreed to carry out the necessary work and this is now in course of progress.

Slaughter Houses.

There are three of these within the district, two Registered and one Licensed ; but only one is in constant use. Ninty one visits have been made. Part of a carcass slightly affected with Tuberculosis was found and seized, as diseased and unfit for food, and destroyed.

Tents Vans Sheds.

Tents and Vans to the number of eleven were under observation in the district, mostly in the High Lane. Ten were removed from the district. The other remains in the district ; closet accommodation and storage cistern for water, being provided.

Food and Drugs Act.

Samples under these Acts are taken by Mr. Ward, the Inspector, Brentford. No return as to the number of samples taken and the result of the analysis is supplied to the Council.

Canal Boats Act.

I.—THE NUMBER OF BOATS INSPECTED.—During the year 1911 thirteen Canal Boats were visited and inspected. The Boats were in the aggregate registered for thirty seven adults and eighteen children, and the number living on board at the time of inspection was nine adult males, eleven adult females, and twenty two children,

giving an average to each Boat of 3.2.

Owing to the continued depression of the building trade in the district, the number of boats coming to unload at Macklin's Dock is very small. Numerous visits have been made, and in a great majority of the visits there were no boats to inspect. The boats were kept generally in a clean condition, and no cause for complaint could be made with regard to uncleanness or overcrowding of same.

2.—INFRINGEMENTS.—The Boats inspected were found to be in good structural condition and weather-proof, and there was no infringement found.

3.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—No Legal proceedings were taken during the year.

4.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—There was no case of infectious disease notified on any of the boats plying in the District.

Drainage Examinations.

Three hundred and ninety seven tests have been applied to drains, either by smoke, water or opening up, on complaint, or after infectious disease, and during reconstruction or on completion of work after notice.

Smoke Abatement.

Seventy observations have been taken of Works Chimneys within the District. In one instance notice was served to abate the nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke.

Cemeteries.

The Cemeteries within the District have been visited, and these have been kept in good order, and there has been no cause for complaint.

In conclusion I have again to thank the Council and Dr. Hope, the Medical Officer of Health, for their cordial support in the carrying out of my various duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. THOMAS.

Sanitary Work.

PARTICULARS AS TO STAFF—

Employed in Sanitary Department, specify if Inspectors are engaged in any other duties, and if so, what.

H. R. THOMAS, Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Petroleum Acts.

MISS K. WILLIAMS, Health Visitor.

INSPECTIONS—

Number of Premises inspected on Complaint	176
Number of Premises inspected in connection with Infectious Diseases	110
Number of Premises under Periodical Inspection	82
Houses Inspected from House-to-House (H. and T.P. Act).	32
Total number of Inspections and Re-inspections made ...	3916

ACTION TAKEN— (Other than under H. and T.P. Act.)

Cautionary or Intimation Notices Given	181
Statutory Orders Issued	168
Summonses Served	7
Convictions Obtained	3

DWELLING HOUSES—

Number of Houses found to be in a state Dangerous or Injurious to Health	32
Number of Representations made by M.O.H.	32
Number of Houses made habitable without Closing Orders ...	7

MOVABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVANS, TENTS &c.—

Number Observed during the Year	11
Number of Nuisances therefrom Abated	2
Number removed from District	10

BAKEHOUSES—

Number in District	10
Contraventions of Factory Acts	12

SLAUGHTER HOUSES—

Number on Register	3
Number of Inspections made	91

COW-SHEDS -

Number on Register	1
Number of Inspections made	4
Contraventions of Regulations	1
Number of Milch Cows in District	6

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS—

Number on Register	22
Number of Inspections made	70
Contraventions of Regulations	1

UNSOUND FOOD—

Animals seized	1 part
Articles or Parcels surrendered	2

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER SERVICE—

Percentage of Houses supplied from Public Water Service ...	100
Cisterns Cleansed, Repaired, Covered, &c.	7
Draw-Taps placed on Mains	6
Percentage of Houses supplied on Constant System	100

WATER CLOSETS—

Repaired, Supplied with Water, or otherwise Improved ...	33
Percentage of Houses provided with Water Closets	99.9

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS—**DRAINS—**

Examined, Tested, Exposed, &c.	397
Unstopped, Repaired, Trapped, &c.	89
Waste Pipes, Rain Water Pipes Disconnected, Repaired &c. ...	47
New Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts, fixed	20
Existing Soil Pipes or Ventilating Shafts repaired	10
Disconnecting Traps or Chambers Inserted	34
Reconstructed	34
Percentage of Houses Draining into Sewers	99.9

DISINFECTION—

Rooms Disinfected ordinary infectious diseases	93
Phthisis	11
Rooms Stripped and Cleansed	78

DUST—

SUNDRY NUISANCES ABATED—

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK—

4.—Registered Workshops.

Laundries	13
Bakehouses	10
Various Workshops	14
Domestic Workshops	5
Outworkers	14

5.—Other Matters.

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	0
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	3